

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the pending application is requested in view of below responses.

Applicant would like to thank the Examiner for the thorough examination and office action thereof.

1. Responses based on your action number is below:
2. The correct inventor name is Zhongze Bai. The inclusion of "Gordon" in the previous filing was an oversight.
3. Appreciate for the approval of drawings.

Objection to the Claim

4. Applicant amends claims and use "target unit" instead of "fixed target unit".
5. Change "said signal's" to "said target signal's" in line 14 of claim 12.
6. Change "said signal's" to "said target signal's" in line 13-14 of claim 25.
7. Applicant prefers to add "without using GPS" in claim 1 line 2 after the words of "in a predetermined region", claim 12 line 1 after the word of "a system", and claim 25 line 1 after the word of "a system". However, if this change requires to file a continuation case, Applicant will not add this sentence in the claims.
8. Appreciate the Examiner's approval for claim 28.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC Sec. 103

9. The present invention is rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and will show the difference between applicant's invention and others as below chart.

Application's Invention	Other Patents
"Transmitting signal from the target location". It means transmitter (target unit) is installed or carried on target entity, such as in the building's top of a McDonald restaurant, a child's packet.	Transmit signal from communication station which has target's information.
Get direction by finding SINGAL of transmitter's physical location.	Get direction by transferring target's geographical data.
Receiving which target unit's signal depends on which target unit broadcasts respected target's unique code, such as a restroom code, a Holiday Inn code.	Receiving signal form closed communication station then transfer mobile unit's requirement to search on database for target's information.
Without GPS	Using GPS
The target could be mobile and real time tracking since transmitter is carried by target unit.	The target cannot move often and be tracked real time since target's geographical data is installed in database
Without Database and exchange information to calculate direction	Using Database and exchange information to calculate direction

- A) Claims 1-2, 5-8, 10, 12, 14, 16-26 and 29 are rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi (USPN 60097313) in view of Snapp (US 2003/0069693A1). Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and will explain as follows.

In general, the present invention is for find direction, Takahashi's invention is for exchange information. The present invention gets direction by looking where the signal coming from, Takahashi's invention gets direction by comparing position data

Regarding **Claim 1**, applicant's argument is below 6 points:

1. The present invention uses target code to identify and select which transmitter it should communicate with first.
2. The present invention's tracking unit calculates the bearing from the signal transmitted by respected target (through target unit).
3. The present invention's transmitter (target unit) is installed or carried by target entity. In other words: present target unit is the destination, whereas Takahashi points us to another location.
4. The present invention's target unit is the sign of position.
5. The present invention does not rely on GPS.
6. In the present invention, it is calculating the bearing and distance between the target unit and the tracking unit. In Takahashi's patent, it is "giving" you the distance to the actual destination

The present invention uses target code to identify and select which transmitter it should to communicate first (see claim 1 lines 6-15; description [0023]-[0024]). Takahashi and Snapp's looks for closed data access point (communication unit) and transfer information when vehicle requires and the data access point allows (see Takahashi's col.11, lines 36-42. see Snapp's [0037], lines 1-4;[0048]). Therefore, applicant's claim 1 line 13 of "if said broadcast signal matches said code, determining at least said target unit's bearing..." is different processing then Takahashi and Snapp's.

The present invention's tracking unit calculates the bearing from the signal transmitted by respected target (through target unit) (see claim 1, lines 14-17). Takahashi and Snapp's invention gets direction by comparing target (service provider) and vehicle's position information (see Takahashi's col. 28, lines 16-24. See Snapp's [0028, 0038]).

By all appearance, Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's statement on examiner's 6th paragraph of page 4 which start at " if said broadcast signal....".

The present invention's transmitter (target unit) is installed or carried by target entity, such as in the building's top of a McDonald restaurant, a child's packet (see claim 1 lines 2-3; abstract lines 2-3). The target unit represents each individual target which is physically in that location. Takahashi's road-vehicle communication unit represents a lot of service provides in its region which are not physically in the road-vehicle communication unit location (see Takahashi's col.8 lines 20-35; col.12, lines 1-15). Therefore, applicant's claim 1 line 2 of "each of target units being installed to represent at least one target entity", which is different from Takahashi's road-vehicle communication unit in col.12 line 7 of " at positions distanced from respective service providers". Snapp's

invention also uses database, position station which is not in the target location (see Snapp's [0078]).

The present invention's target unit is the sign of position (see claim 1, lines 2-3; description [0023], lines 1-3). Takahashi's road-side unit (0201) is a data access point and data storage and exchange station (see Takahashi's claim 1 col.29, lines 4-18; col.2 lines 33-37; col.2 lines 48-53). Therefore, function of target unit in applicant's claim 1 line 2 of "... target units being installed to represent ... target entity" is different from road-side unit.

By all appearance, Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's statement on examiner's last paragraph of page 3 which start at "regarding Claim1..."

The present invention does not rely on GPS ([0021] lines 2-3). Takahashi and Snapp's invention need GPS (see Takahashi's col.28, lines17-19; Snapp's page 1, [0015],[0075])

The present invention can be real time tracking and the target could be mobile (see claim 1, lines 14-17). In Takahashi and Snapp's system, target's position information is got from database and cannot be updated real time easily.

Regarding Claim 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading of and reliance on Takahashi and Snapp. Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

Regarding Claim 12, applicant also directs the examiner's attention to the discussion set in Claim 1, which are:

- 1 The present invention uses target code to identify and select which transmitter it should communicate with first.
- 2 The present invention's tracking unit calculates the bearing from the signal transmitted by respected target (through target unit).
- 3 The present invention's transmitter (target unit) is installed or carried by target entity.
- 4 The present invention's target unit is the sign of position.
- 5 The present invention does not rely on GPS.
- 6 No clear evidence that Snapp's invention has the feature of point-to-point detecting signal's physical direction.

Regarding Claim 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading of and reliance on Takahashi and. directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

Regarding **Claim 25**, applicant also directs the examiner's attention to the discussion set in Claim 1, which are:

1. The present invention uses target code to identify and select which transmitter it should communicate with first.
2. The present invention's tracking unit calculates the bearing from the signal transmitted by respected target (through target unit).
3. The present invention's target unit is the sign of position.
4. The present invention does not rely on GPS.
5. No clear evidence that Snapp's invention has the feature of point-to-point detect signal's physical direction.

B) Claim 3-4 Rejections – 35 USC Sec. 103

Claims 3-4 are rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp, Durst and Neher. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading of and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

C) Claim 9 and 15 Rejections – 35 USC Sec. 103

Claims 9 and 15 are rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp and well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03). Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

D) Claim 11 Rejection

Claim 11 is rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp and Meadows. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

E) Claim 13 Rejection

Claim 13 is rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp and Neher. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

F) Claim 27 Rejection

Claim 27 is rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp and Kennedy. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

G) Claim 28 Rejection

Claim 28 is rejected by the Examiner under 35 USC Sec. 103 as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Snapp, Kennedy and further in view of Cox. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's reading and reliance on Takahashi and directs the Examiner's attention to the discussion set forth in the previous section.

In light of Applicant's discussion above regarding Takahashi's inapplicability, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner's rejections under 35 USC Sec. 103 be withdrawn and allowance of the claims granted.

The Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned to discuss any matter relating to the above-identified patent application.

Respectfully submitted,

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by: Zhongze BAI, Applicant

408-455-2466

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